

DEVOTED TO POLITICS—THE NEWS OF THE DAY—GENERAL DISCUSSION—AGRICULTURE—BIOGRAPHY—TRAVELS—LITERARY, MORAL, RELIGIOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS READINGS.

the Whig Congress, and the Whig People—that I look for a realization of our wishes. I can look no where else.

In the second place, if I had seen reasons to resign my office, I should not have done so without giving the President reasonable notice, and affording him time to select the hands to which he should confide the delicate and important affairs now pending in this department.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Twenty-Seventh Congress,

First Session.

Thursday, Sept. 2.

The Veto.

In the House, to-day, the amendments to the Revenue Bill were again considered. The votes exempting salt, sugar, and cotton from the duty of 20 per cent were reconsidered and the same rejected.

The Senate amendment providing that no duty higher than 10 per cent ad valorem shall be levied on any article thereafter imported was stricken out, and the following inserted:—Provided that nothing herein shall in any wise affect the distribution of the proceeds of public funds, as provided for at the present session.

The Senate amendment striking out the appropriation for the Library at Napeley, was discussed at length and finally disagreed to.

Veto Message.

The House galleries were, from an early hour, crowded with spectators convened in expectation of the Veto. It was a splendid sight—to behold columns after columns of ladies and gentlemen, and the universal besides, rising in an amphitheatre, about you.

At 12 o'clock precisely, Mr. McKesson yielded the floor, and the Secretary of the President squared at the door of the Hall with the long bill in his hand, and recited his message in writing.

The members stood a instant in expectation. The message was read. It was attentively listened to by all. The Senators, including Mr. Clay, were present. Interest was manifested by all. At some passages in the message, as it was read, the voices could not restrain from manifestations, in smiles and whistles of approbation. But for the Whigs there was, also, much comfort in the message—if they would only take it so.

Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, the oldest member, I believe, to 20 years, not membership moved that the message be spread on the Journal, and printed; and that, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, the House take up the returned bill for reconsideration; which was agreed to.

Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—A Fight.

This bill was then again taken up, and the discussion on the expediency of different measures was continued. Mr. Stanley made some remarks on Mr. Wise's course, his consistency, &c., and some taunting things were also said, perhaps on both sides. Mr. Wise passed over to the seat of Mr. Stanley, where, after some conversation that attracted notice, from its excitement, the two gentlemen were soon observed to be in close conflict. Mr. Wise struck Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Stanley returned the blows with interest, and would have put Mr. Wise down, if he had not been interfered with. Half of the House immediately interfered with great clamor, jumping up on the desks, and vociferating "order." One member mounted a desk and called upon the Chair to interfere, but his words were scarcely spoken, when he was pulled off his stand.

Twenty members, at least, were engaged during the conflict. They seized each other by the throat under the greatest excitement. The Chairman, Mr. Mason of Ohio) left the Chair, and the Speaker took it, and quelled away with little effect. Many members made efforts to restore order; at length the House was quiet.

Mr. Wise then rose and apologized to the House for his part in the matter—saying he had been led, in the heat of passion, to violate the dignity of the House, and submitting himself to any punishment that the House might deem fit.

Mr. Stanley rose, said, not to make any apology, if he committed any breach of the dignity of the House he would resign or submit to punishment. The gentleman from Virginia had come to his seat, not to demonstrate, as he had said, but to scold,—as he was the habit of doing all who differed from the "noble Virginian." The gentleman from Virginia "warned" him not to repeat this or that. He told the gentleman he wanted none of his warning. Mr. Wise asked him to step out of the House with him, and Mr. S. replied,—go your own way I will have nothing to do with you. Mr. Wise then said, "you are beneath my contempt," to which the reply was,—you are a liar.—Mr. Wise then struck at him, but the blow was, in part, evaded, and chafed the skin a little. Mr. Stanley then struck at his adversary, and said, said I, would have punished him as he deserved, but for the interest of the House.

A Committee of seven was appointed to look into the matter.

The Diplomatic Bill was then finally passed,—when the House adjourned.

Friday, Sept. 10.

House. Mr. York presented a motion that this House, in the Senate concurring therin, adjourn to Monday at 12 o'clock, agreed to.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanley, after having time to consider their motions, relative to the late disgraceful bill had between them on Thursday last, appear to have become most heartily ashamed of themselves, Wise especially so, as well he might, being the aggressor. He came so near getting "locked" that he will most likely be Wiser for it. They appear to have deplored Mr. W. C. Dawson to make an apology to the House. Mr. Dawson stated that the belligerent had satisfactorily settled the matter between themselves, in an honorable manner, which simply means that like two big dogs who had been quarreling over a bone, and neither of them could get it, they agreed to put their noses together and "square off" without asking or receiving apology on either side. So ends this disgraceful business. If Virginia sends Henry A. Wise to the House again, she should be expelled from the sisterhood of States. He has pursued a high-handed, insolent course through the whole session, and has caused more trouble and delay of business—conduct more recklessly and shamefully and produced more mischief than any other ten members in either branch of Congress. He appears to want Virginia to be in from the "Old Dominion," to govern the politics of the whole Union and himself to be leader and director of Virginia. The hand which Wise had in the Cigar murder, we thought "damned him to eternal fame," and perhaps he thought so too, which has him to bear his arms against all decency and order in every matter.

Mr. Botts, in reviewing the Veto message holds the following language, which though unparsonably violent and impudent, may be taken as a fair specimen of sentiments entertained by a large portion of Whigs, and is out of Congress.

Mr. Botts said his peculiar position made it necessary for him to make good the charge he had made in his representative capacity, on this floor, harsh and severe as it was, against the President; he had charged him with perfidy and treachery, on his part, to the Whig party, and if he did not make it good, to the judgment of every unprejudiced friend of the Free State, he would take back every word he had uttered, he was also bound to take up the challenge of the general from Massachusetts, (Mr. Cushing) and meet him in argument on the question. He then proceeded to review the objections of the President to the bill, and said there was not a single objection urged against the bill which would have the least weight with any sensible man; and took it for granted that all words of banking and fiscal agency not specially objected to in this message, would be approved

by him. He then closed with the close of the Veto, and said the President had professed not to have time to consider this subject, and had come here begging and pleading for more time, to enable him to complete his mischievous and nefarious schemes with the opposition to procure his re-election. He then went on to show that Mr. Tyler had gone to the Harrisburg Convention a Bank man, and said it was rumored that he had kept when the Convention chose the anti-slavery candidate (Gen. Harrison) and rejected the bank candidate (Mr. Clay.) He then asserted, from his own knowledge, that the President had, in more than 20 instances, two years ago, on steamboats and in public houses, stated that his opinions had undergone a change and that he was under the conviction that a U. States Bank was indispensably necessary to carry on the business of the country. He said this was not the first time the charge of perfidy and treachery had been made against him, and maintained. He referred to his course as Governor of Virginia, in 1827, and said that it was a mere accident that he was nominated for the Vice Presidency—that he had lost the confidence of the people of Virginia, and could not have been elected by them to the office of Constable. His colleagues in the Convention had not voted for him, in that body. He then recurred to the conversation had with the President on the Bank question, and said the President had unqualifiedly told him he would sign the bill, and had stated the same intention to the whole of the Whig Delegation from Ohio. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Botts spoke of the famous letter, and said his motto as to Mr. Tyler, was "head him or die."

From the *National Intelligencer* of Sept. 11.

THE END OF THE SESSION.

The two Houses of Congress adjourned last evening, according to previous resolution, after one of the most laborious and fruitful sessions that has ever been held. Except in the First Congress, beginning in March, 1789, and ending in March, 1791, and the Session of 1811-12, no other Session has given birth to measures, taken together, of equal importance, (or which promise so abundant a harvest of blessing to the present and future generations) as that which has just closed.

One measure only is wanting to complete a great system of policy which we could contemplate with unmixed pride and pleasure. That measure the reader will of course understand to be the establishment of a Fisical Agency, to substitute the repealed Sub-Treasury, and, directly or indirectly, to regulate the currency, and facilitate, if not to equalize, the exchanges between different parts of the country. That measure has failed, notwithstanding the unrewarded efforts of the Whigs in both Houses of Congress to accomplish it.

If the postponement for a few months of the adoption of some measure of that sort were the only consequence of the failure to pass it at this session, the evil would be more tolerable, as it would be alleviated by the hope of success hereafter. But the schism which has grown out of this subject (having its root, however, much deeper than that) between the Executive and Congress is a subject of the gravest regret, because of its throwing a strong shade of doubt upon the probability of future agreement between those Departments, not upon this point alone, but upon other questions concerning home affairs which may hereafter present themselves for their joint action.

Notwithstanding all which, we repeat, the Session has been a highly important one, having resulted in a body of most salutary and beneficial legislation.

The House of Representatives had, not at any time yesterday, a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum; but continued its session *pro forma* to a late hour, to give time to the Senate to act upon the Executive business before it. It finally adjourned at 8 o'clock P. M., leaving the Senate still in session.

The Senate was occupied the whole day in the consideration of Executive nominations, few of the results of which have yet come to our knowledge. Among the most interesting and important was the confirmation of Edward Everett to be Minister to Great Britain.

The following appointments were also confirmed during the evening's sitting:

Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury.

John McLean, Secretary of War.

A. P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy.

Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Post Master General.

Hugh S. Legare, Attorney General.

William Hunter, (now Charge d' Affairs,) to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Rio de Janeiro.

Robert W. Walsh, Secretary of Legation to the same.

William Bouware, of Virginia, Charge d' Affairs in Naples.

James D. Doty, Governor of Wisconsin.

Major S. Churchill, to be Inspector General of the Army, in the place of General Wool, promoted.

COMPLETE LIST OF ACTS
Passed at the 1st Session of the 27th Congress.

An act making appropriations for the present session.

An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States.

An act making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c. of a home squadron.

An act making further provision for the maintenance of pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia.

An act to revive and continue in force for ten years an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria."

An act to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of Navy pensions.

An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereto to the General Land Office.

An act to authorize the recovery of fines and forfeitures incurred under the charter, laws, and ordinances of Georgetown, before justices of the peace.

An act to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," enacted March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the act amending the same.

An act making an appropriate funeral expenses of William Henry Harrison, deceased, late President of the United States.

An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

An act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

An act to provide for placing Greenough's statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and for expenses therein mentioned.

An act authorizing the transmission of letters and

packets to and from Mrs. Harrison free of postage.

An act to make appropriations for the Post Office Department.

An act making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for outfitts and salaries of diplomatic agents, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for repairing the Potowmack bridge.

An act relating to duties and drawbacks.

An act to repeal a part of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes," passed July 7, 1838.

Joint Resolutions.

A resolution relating to the light-boats now stationed at Sandy Hook and Bartlett's Reef.

A resolution to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of domestic water-rotted hemp for the use of the United States Navy.

Joint resolution making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting thereon armories and other public works and buildings, and for other purposes.

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